

to a Rebel Mayor. He did not suppress *The Loyola*.
 Since he asked a censorship over it, an

Whatever may be the poetical view of it, the poetic fact is that Freedom's battle had vastly better won than lost. Poland teaches us that. Ireland teaches us that. Austria and France teach us that. He who trusts in the regeneration of a country thoroughly trodden down and absolutely enslaved for a long period of time, forgets that despotism cankers the soul and unmans the hearts of its victims. Every year added to the period of an abuse under its removal less likely to be peaceful. It is a slenchy fact that enormous shames and appalling oppressions do, by virtue of precedent, and of mere intinnance, get crystallized into a very respectable skinness, and when finally blown up by the nitrogen of God's eternal laws, that they are apt to sappear in a very murderous and otherwise unmean manner. It is the first step in public virtue in private vice, that costs—somebody must lead the way—some State must take the initiative, and why not a State like Maryland, which so nobly kept her belly untainted during all the contagion of the Civil

letters, &c. On the seventh page we print Law In

ty should the Unionists of Maryland, true to the memory of their gallant leader, shrink from following the path of justice which, dying, he pointed out to them? In a democracy based upon a perfect equality before the law, suffrage as the privilege of a particular color is an anomaly which can only be mischief in the present and fill the future with uncertainty. Until you concede it, the battle of Freedom must remain partly won. Tyranny is always ante in plans for its perpetuation from age to age—why should Liberty be willing to save its life at the mercy of historical chances? These are questions for the people of the United States anxiously to consider. We mention the matter of Colored Suffrage not because it is the only question which incites discouraging displays of political timidity. There is not a point taken in the report of the Reconstruction Committee which will not excite the nervous apprehension of somebody, and thrown out of Congress if apprehension is to keep us better of a courageous sagacity—and yet the Report is exceedingly moderate. There are people who would leave to the next generation the assertion and

what will be the good or bad effect of their decision.

on a basis of representation—another reason—at least of giving the Rebel public debt, and compensating the slaveholders. This, we may be sure, will be beginning Reconstruction at the wrong end, and can result in nothing but a legacy of peril to our children.

The New-York Courts have decided that an injunction should not be granted to prevent an officer from carrying out a law of the State because it was deemed unconstitutional, unless some equity was at the foundation of the bill. In the case of Holt, against the Excise Board, the foundation of the bill is a claim to sell as much rum as he pleases. What a respectable judiciary grants only to Equity, Mr. Justice Cardozo grants to rummelling.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate made rapid progress yesterday in disposing of the Tax Bill, adopting a great number of amendments, many of which will be found in full in our congressional report. Circulating notes of any individual or State Bank are to pay a tax of ten per

medicine, and wooden-headed theologians with divin

the Treasury of the United States. Returns of income must heretofore state whether they are made in currency or at a gold value. The Free List was enlarged by adding thereto chronometers, safes, looms, pumps, steam-engines, sewing-machines, wines, and rubber-tyres for cars, and the House list kept intact. Distilling without a license is to pay double taxes; the stiller is liable to imprisonment for two years, and the property will be confiscated. Very elaborate penalties are taken against frauds and import duties, and this difficult branch of internal revenue administration seems to have received a careful vision. Whoever offers or receives a bribe for aid on the revenue is to suffer fine and imprisonment. These amendments require, of course, the concurrence of the House.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska City People's Press of June 14, the first Nebraska paper which has reached our office, states that the election of the entire Union State ticket is now conceded. There has been undoubtedly a heavy vote for the Union ticket, 67,000

well probably as can be expected—but scarcely

The majority of each branch of the Legislature, in latest returns from the Platte District indicate, contrary to previous statements, the election of the Union candidate for the Senate, which in this case would stand eight Unionists to five Democrats (instead as heretofore reported, seven Unionists to six Democrats). The House will contain at least 21 Unionists (of a total number of 50 members); but it is expected that the counties yet to be heard from will swell the number. One of the Democratic members sent (from Richardson County) is sure to be unsatisfactory, as a Democratic election judge was detected in the act of stuffing the ballot-box, and the throwing out of the vote of this precinct will secure the success the Union candidate. The soldiers, so far as heard from, give an overwhelming majority for the Union ticket.

The majority for the State Constitution in the counties heard from up to June 13 was 4-2. The counties which contain the greatest population voted, the whole, against the State Constitution, while the back counties, where the people are all farmers, and have no minorities, first.

if it were a crime is to legislate against such an adverse opinion of public opinion, that the law would soon be practically inoperative.

pained to learn that the injury which befel him last winter is more serious than was at first apprehended, and is likely not only to disable him for a long time, but to retard considerably the execution of the great work he has undertaken on Slavery and its abolition in the United States. This is on all accounts to be regretted; but his personal friends will regret it especially, knowing as they do that Mr. Garrison is so rich, that his labors were all sacrifices in a pecuniary view, and that he must be relying on the success of his book for many of the comforts of his life. — and yet prophets can take stones for bread, but it is pity that they should have to.

sand drinking-places have been licensed in the two

n. Whittlesby, Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina, is shortly to be tried by Court-Martial. They are so utterly frivolous that it is difficult to refrain from pronouncing the prosecution a malicious one. Why should Gen. Whittlesby be court-martialed for cultivating intimations when it is admitted that he went into that enterprise by direction and encouragement of Gen.